WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1874.

LOUISIANA IMBROGLIO.

DENUNCIATION OF SHERMAN AND SHEEIDAN BY THE PRESS.

HE PERSIDENT ANXIOUS BUT DETER MINED-NO OUTBREAK EXPECTED-THE WARMOTH-JEWELL PAPERS-THE AU-TOPSY OF BYERLY-FIVE FATAL WOUNDS HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF IN THE LAST DITCH TALK.

The interest in Louisiana affairs continues unabated. The conflicting reports regarding General Sheridau's whereabouts and his orders are set at rest by the authoritative announce ment that while he yet remains in Chicago, will be called upon if his presence in the latter city abould become necessary.

It is believed in official circles, however, that no disturbances will occur, even on the occaslop of the assembling of the Legislature. which meets on the 4th proximo. The Attorney General has not received any information of an official character indicating that an outbreak is imminent. At the same time unofficial information has been received by private parties indicating opposite results. It is known that prominent members of the Democratic party now in the city have telegraphed to their friends and followers in New Orleans, beseeching them to use every endeavor to preserve

The prominent reason advanced as an argument in support of this advice is that the Concommittees sent to investigate Louisiana affairs should not be impressed unfavorably by any riotous demonstration. Some of the dispatches tims telegraphed go so far as to promise that, from the composition of the committees, the Conservatives will have no cause for complaint regarding their reports.

The exact situation in New Orleans as regards the military force may be summed up in a few words. General Emory remains in President when the last outbreak occurred remains in force. That order, it will be rememtered, simply directed him to preserve the peace. The troops under General Emory's command are so distributed that the bulk of his force may be concentrated at New Orleans navy are lying in the river below New Orleans and will be able to render service if called upon

The President is understood to be exceedincly auxious that no interference by any civil or military officer of the General Government thall occur in any regard until after Con gress has an opportunity to act for itself in the premises and to direct him how to act. He carnestly deplores the excitement occasioned by the publication of sensational stories regard ing the situation, and does not hesitate to express his disbelief in the prophecies that fact, that the people of the State, of both partles, no matter how deeply excited they may ance to peacefully wait the result of the final action of Congress.

THE RATS BEGIN TO KNAW THE FILE. BUTTER DESUNCIATION OF GEN. SHEBIDAN IN

cial to The Republican. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.-The Picavane this morning publishes the following editoria: "If for the misfortunes of Louisiana, that man is State under the first reconstruction law, acting in erport with the Radical committee, and secretly in a manner which, while it was clearly illegal, made it impossible for vast numbers of white people to register. It was General Sheridan who iduced Congress to accept and embody in a new law his methods of distranchisement, and thus this man that we owe the chains from which we have never been able to escupe. It is this man that General Grant new sends to Louisiana with secret instructions in his pocket to promulgate at his discretion. We know General Phil Sheridan's discretion. We know him for the man who desolated the Valley of the Shenandeah, and brought fire and the sword and famine

POST MORTEM ON BYEILY. The inquest on the body of Mr. Byerly will be held to-morrow. Drs. Schumaker and Stone have a post morten examination of the body. which was superficial, being a slight flesh wound over the abdomen. Any one of the other five wounds would have caused death. Two of them were in the back of the left side, penetrating the spleep. These were the immediate cause of eighth ribs, and any one of them would have ed death from pneumonia in a couple of

THEY DON'T LIKE LITTLE PRIL'S STYLE. The following are extracts from what the pa pers say commenting on the report that General Sheridan has been ordered to New Orleans. Says one of them: The question of the day is whether Phil Sheridan is to ride down this way or not, Phil has been here before. His reputation as a rider and raider stands high, but as a soother of political troubles and corrector of political abuses e is anything but a success. His conduct while of the most short-sighted and arbitrary charac ter, and especially was this the case in his inter of vengeance is to be adopted. Phil can carry it out successfully, but he is by no means a prope man to throw oil on troubled waters.

THE BULLETIN SAYS: If our people are determined to avoid a collision with the United States forces, as we firmly eve they are, Gens. Emory or De Trobriand or for matter of that any lieutenant in command of a squad, would answer just as well as the redoubtable Sheridan or scalping and town-burning Tecumseh himself.

MORE LAST DITCH TALK. Should they ever come to the conclusion that their celf-respect and manhood require them to adopt a different course, which is scarely presumable, the fact that "ten miles away Mun chausen Sheridan" is to be their objective point will not make a particle of difference so far as they are concerned, and it may safely be pre-dicted that in that case somebody is just as likely to be hurt upon one side as upon the other.

POLICE CHANGES, Major W. M. Robinson, of the Republican, has been appointed a member of the police board, vice Jaubert, resigned.

GEN. A. S. RADGER was at his office to-day. He has so far recovered from the wounds received on the 14th of Septemforce in January.

THE OBNOXIOUS EDITORIAL AND WARMOTH'S HEPLY.

The following extracts from the editorial in the Eulletin are those which seem to have given most offence to the ex-Governor, and to which he

specially devoted himself in the card which he

specially devoted himself in the card which he published in reply:

"Immediately upon the occupation of the executive chair he cunningly devised laws investing him with powers greater than those exercised by any potentate of Europe. * * Having thus secured himself in his official position, his next aim was to provide himself with the sinews of war. Entering the highest office in the State as a bankrupt, having been previously supported by party contributions from the poor negroes, whom he had deluded lute the belief that he was their friend and saviour, he felt the necessity of providing himself with the requisite means for pustaining that dignity, elegance and style which his exalted position demanded. His fertile brain was then set to work to consoci measures for filling his pocket in the shortest time possible. First, the monopoly of the whole city judicial printing was conferred upon the Republican, a large interest in which was conveyed to him in consideration of this incrative contract. Then came the Ship Island canal swindle, by which he made a handsome sum ke a way that was peculiar. Then came the slaughter-house monopoly, in a large amount of steek of which he had become interested. Then came quickly after the Chattanoogaraliroad frand stock in which he likewise owned amount of stock of which he had become inter-exted. Then came quickly after the Chattanooga railroad fraud, stock in which he likewise owned to a large amount. Afterward, the law giving assessors and tax collectors five per cent. com-mission, a part of which, rumor says, had to be turned over to him as compensation by the offi-cers for their appointment, whose resignations in dank were in the hands of Warmoth, who by "We means, at any time he saw proper, or whenwhemeans, at any time he saw proper, or when-ell any of his appointed prove recalcitrant, could cause a wacancy simply by filling up the blank. With such revenues floating into his coffers it is not surprising that ere the close of his term of office he could boast of his millions

sworn to protect.

"Having obtained now all the money and power he desired—in fact, overything his heart could wish save social recognition—he set to work assiduously to gain the most precions boon which had been denied to him on all sides and from every

quarter. His mosey could not purchase this privilege, and his petitical power availed him nothing in the accomplishment of his cherished object. The idea suggested itself, then, that he would make amends for his past corrupt and infamous management of the State government by offertog to the white people to turn over to them the future control of their State.

"His reward was to be social recognition, oblivion for the past, and future respect, with an equal showing for political honors. But in this he failed. He found our people inexorable, and, although a few were hoodwinked by his scheme, and folia prey to his seductive proposals, the great mass indignantly rejected his overtures. He is the arch instigator of every diabolical act that disgraces the statute-book of this State, and he is the individual whom the people should and do bold responsible for all the wees from which our people have so long suffered."

GOV. WARMOTH'S CARD.

Governor Warmoth's "eard" in reply to the above was published over his own signature, and concluded as follows:

"I do not seek to avoid the responsibility which

"I do not seek to avoid the responsibility which attaches to me for any of my official nets. No one it more alive to the mistakes I made or more resist them than I do. The organization of the Met-coltan police in this city was deemed a necessity for the protection of the State government, which, with the lives of its officials, at that time was constantly threatened by the mob under the leadership of Mr. Jewell and such inflamable men as he. The conferring of the printing on the Republican has always been a zore spot on Mr. Jewell's skin since he, who was a Senator at the time, proposed to vote for the printing bill if \$40,000 worth of printing under it should be given to the Commercial Buildein, of which he was the editor, and which proposition was declined. The \$60,000 worth of printing under it should be given to the Commercial Buildrin, of which he was the editor, and which proposition was declined. The statement that I ever had any connection with the Ship Island canal seindle, slaughter-house monopoly, or the Unattanooga Railroad Company, with the insinuation that I received or owned any interest in any of them except what I paid for, is absolutely, unequivecally and notoriously false. The only interest that I ever had in any of them was some shares I purchased in the Slaughter-House Company, for which I paid \$29.17 per share, and sold, after keeping them for eight months, for thirty dollars per skare, * * It is said that a good liar ought to have a good memory. So ought a man who sets himself up as a public scold and fault-inder to remember his own black spots before he points to those be imagines he sees in other people. Even if I had aspired to social distinction, as you say, such aspirations have never turned in the direction of the managers of the New Orleans Builetin or Mr. E. L. Jewell."

ME. JEWHLL'S STATEMENT. Mr. Jewelli's Statement.

Mr. Jewell gave his account of the origin of the trouble: "On Tuesday night," he said, "Gov. Warmoth brought to the Bulletia office the proof-sheets of a letter written by him in reply to an editorial published in the Bulletia upon Star cars. After reading it I advised Gov. Warmoth against publishing it, being so entirely inconsistant with his present political position that it would necessarily expose him to severe criticism, in which I would be forced to join. He expressed his willingness to take all such consequences, whereupon I had the article published in next day's issue, accompanied with such editorial remarks as I deemed pertinent to the issue. Having thus brought himself prominently before the public as an unqualified advocate of social equality, I published a second editorial, reviewing his entire political career. In reply to this editorial he published a card, over his own signature, in the Ficayune, which I considered a personal reflection upon myself of such an unwarranted character as to justify me in demanding of him personal satisfaction. This message was borne by my friends, and accepted by him. The meeting was subsequently arranged to take place with pistois, at ten pacces and there rests my part of the story. Mr. Hyerly was present on Christmas day, when the consultation of my friends took place, and considering himself also personally aggrieved by Warmoth's card, he expressed himself as determined to seek satisfaction in a different manner than that selected by myself: "Mr. Jewell added: "Mr. Warmoth's present finearceration in the parish prison merely delays action in my own difficulty, and he will be held to a strict accountability as soon as he is released." Mr. Jewell gave his account of the origin

D. C. Byerly, the victim of the encounter with ex-Governor Warmoth, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was in his 48th year. He received a fair education, learned the art of type-setting, and settled about thirty years ago in New Or-leans, where he was employed on several journals of the day. He was foreman on the old Commercial Bulletin from 1856 until 1861, when he loined cial Bulletis from 1856 until 1851, when he loined Col. Breaux's regiment of Louisians infantry, with the rank of lieutenant. He served with distinction in the field with the Army of the West under Gens. Johnson and Bragg, and was wounded four times at Atlanta. One of the wounds he received at that battle was in the left wounds he received at that battle was in the left arm, which was ever afterward comparatively uscless, and was saved only by resection. Mr. Byerly returned to New Cricans at the close of the war, and was elected for two successive terms clerk of the Third District Court, which office he retained until 1872. Last February he became business manager and one of the principal owners of the New Orieans Bulletin, a popular daily of Democratic politics, strongly in sympathy with the White Lesgue movement. Mr. Byerly was impulsive in disposition and outspoken in his opinions. He was popular with all classes, and exercised considerable political influence in his party.

FATAL AFFRAY.

CHIEF OF POLICE MURDERED BY DESPREADORS.
AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 28.—Two men have been killed at Columbus. M. W. Murpby, chief of police, while attempting to arrest some drunken desperadoes from Cussetts, Alabama, was mor-tally wounded. Milford Bagley, one of the desperadoes, who attacked the police, died on Sunay morning. The friends of the assailants having threatened to break open the juil and rescue Ben Bagley, the outraged citizens determined to The sheriff called on the military for assistance. They responded, remaining on duty all Sunday night, thus preserving the peace. Marshal Murphy was buried on Sunday afternoon. Six thousand people attended his funeral.

A NEW YORK DOCTOR IN TROUBLE. WO LADIES CHARGE HIM WITH INFANTICIDE names and addresses the police authorities posi-tively decline to disclose, made affidavits to-day implicating a prominent physician of this city of is now confined at police headquarters, but the detectives decline to give his name. One of the

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.-The coroner's jury in the Camden shooting rendered a verdict this afternoon that the death of Charles Wynn was caused by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of Mrs. Gussie Straussner, and that Mrs. Straussner was in bodily danger at the time of firing the shot. Mrs. Straussper was admitted to hall in the sum of \$5,000 to answer.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 28 .- Philadelphia detectives, who arrived here Saturday evening, declare that the boy who was thought to be Charlie Ross is not that individual. The case was carefully and admirably worked up by parties here fullest belief that they had the right boy, his resemblance to the photographs of the missing boy being very striking.

ITEMS FROM NEW YORK. Thomas Carr was shot by C. Ecks, while stealing the latter's chickens on Saturday night, and died Sunday. Ecks has been arrested. The argument on appeal from the order of

Judge McCue, granting an order for a nill of par-ticulars in the Tilton-Beecher case, has been put over till to-day. Rev. Mr. Glendenning was expected to attempt to officiate at his church in Jersey City on Sunday, and a great crowd was present. He sent a letter stating that he should abide by the decision of the presbytery until action on his ap-

neal had been taken by the synod. The return to Wm. M. Tweed's certiorari, consisting of a record bill of exceptions, and all pro-ceedings on the habeas corpus was settled by Judge Barrett in the Oyer and Terminer to-day. It now only remains to be signed by the clerk in order to be laid before the Supreme Court, gen-

eral term, on the Sist instant. Two men, accompanied by a son of Prof. Peck, went into the residence of the latter on Sunday, while the family were at church, and took away a chest containing silverware, mortgages, money and lewelry, amounting in value to \$40,000. A servant girl, who witnessed the men carrying away the chest, went to the church and alarmed the Professor and family, who ascertained the above facts. The boy was subsequently taken before a police captain, but would confess nothing, and his lather has not preferred any complaint against him. The youth is nineteen years old, and has been of late a companion of gamblers. His accomplices have not yet been ar

Two brick blocks and a small wooden building on Main street, in South Bridge, Mass., were burned early Sunday morning. Loss, \$45,000. The office of the South Bridge Journal was de-

A fire at Batesville, Ind., Sunday destroyed the arniture factory of H. Schroder & Co. The loss is estimated at over \$100,000. No insurance. Sev. eral adjacent dwellings were also destroyed. The loss on them is \$25,000. Nearly all the people of the town depended on the factory for a living and its destruction will cause great suffering.

The store of William Davidson, on the edge of the city of Montgomery, Ala., was destroyed by fire Sunday night. Davidson has been twice at tacked by negroes in the past ten days, and the fire is supposed to be the work of the same par-

There was a fire in Troy, Pike county, Ala, Sunday. One block of wooden buildings was destroyed. A tin and stove store, paint supply store, one grocery store, and one confectionery were burned. The loss is not known. There was only \$500 insurance on all the houses burned.

TESTIMONY TAKEN IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The sub-committee of the House Committee of Ways and Means, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, began their session this morning. Mr. Cole, president of the American Exchange Bank, was examined in reference to deposits made by Irwin in the bank. He testified that on the 29th of May last two strangers entered the bank, and one of them presented a check for \$115,000, signed by Col. Irwin. He asked the presenter of the check what his name was, but this he refused to disclose. The amount was paid and the parties left, and was followed by a messenger, who saw them enter the Park Bank. On sending to the Park Bank, Mr. Cole found that the man who drew the check from the 000 was drawn by the Marine Bank on check sent for the amount on the same day. Of the \$390,000 paid on that day, \$19,000 was paid by certified checks, and the remainder in notes over the counter. This occurred in May, 1872. The sums Mr. Irwin deposited up to that date were only small sums ranging from \$1,000 to \$4,000. On the 27th f May three sums, vis: \$100,000, \$100,000 and \$125,000, were drawn'by different persons on certi fied cheeks, made payable to bearer, and signed

by Mr. Irwin. The large deposit of \$735,000 was made on the 25th of May. The two men who came for money on the 29th of May appeared to know one another very well. Witness thought he could easily recognize King, but could not indentify the other person. At the time of this large deposit by Irwin witness ascertained that the sum was deposited in checks of the Pacific Mail Company. About one year after King had drawn the first sum of money from the American Exchange Bank he called again to draw another check which was not so large in amount. Did not remember the sum named in the check; did not know whether King had been gate. at the bank lately. Witness submitted the ac-count of Irwin with the bank and left it with the Beaumont Clark, assistant cashier of the same

bank, testified that he had a distinct recollection of a large sum being deposited by frwin in the bank after having a brief conversation with Cole. The deposit remained in the bank for two days, when the three first checks were presented. The day after the two strangers called and presented the two checks for the larger sum and were ques tioned as to the establishment of their identity. They went in to see Cole, who said it was neces sary that they should be identified, as they had paid money before on forged checks and did not wish to be caught again. The man who was fol-lowed to Park bank left there and came to the coultable building, corner of Cedar street and Broadway, where he entered the elevator and was lost sight of. Witness went down to the eashier of the Park bank and ascertained that the man who drew this money was William S. King, postmaster of the House of Representa-Had seen the gentleman who drow the \$115,000 check about a year afterward. He was recognized by witness, who said he remembered im. Addressed him as Mr. King. He said in reply that it did not always answer to have a

This Mr. King the witness described as a medium-sized man, wearing bushy side-whiskers. Thought Mr. Irwin was in the city at this time. Did not know if Irwin drew any of these checks, but the inference was that he had. No effort was made by the authorities of the bank to ascertain if Irwin was in the city. The bookkeepers in the bank were rotatory, and were changed every six

months or so. The committee adjourned until two o'clock, to have the check-books and ledgers of the Pacific Mail Company from January, 1872, produced before them.

Upon reassembling the books of the company were produced. Samuel J. Harriott, banker and broker, and a member of the banking firm of Harriott & Noyes, testified that he knew Stockwell, but not Irwin. During the year 1872 he had bought and sold stock of the Pacific Mail Company and Panama railroad for him. A check numbered 2,365 was handad to him to recognize which he failed to do (The check was dated May 24, 1872.) On that date witness received no stock from the Pacific Mail Company. After referring to his books, witness stated that on the 21st of May, 1872, there was an entry of \$228,756.98, for 4,700 shares of the stock of the Pacific Mail, to the credit of A. B. Stockwell. No other sum from either Irwin or Stockwell was received from the 21st of May to the 4th of June, inclusive. On the 15th of May the firm delivered 5,000 shares Pacific Mail stock, for which they received \$453,602,50 in checks from the company. These were all the transactions

which occurred with the firm in May.

The witness did not know Irwin at all, and never sold stocks for the Pacific Mail individually, but only for Mr. Stockweil. On the 9th of September, the same year, Stockwell deposited a check on the National Bank of the Commonwealth for \$500,000. This check was dated September 7. The check was indersed on its back "A. B. Stockwell" and "Harriott & Noyes." On examining his hooks the witness stated that the entry on pany, exchanged \$500,000," Mr. Stockwell had for this a check from the firm on the Continental bank for \$507,547.95. The account closed for that year on the 2d of November, 1872. On the 15th of May, 1872, the highest market price of the Pacific Mail stock was 85%; 21st of May, 8314; 24th of May, 8136; May 27, 1736; May 81, 75% and June

examine the books of the firm of Harriott & Noye with regard to the accounts of other parties with the firm. After the session had been declared open the examination continued

The witness was told by Mr. Hatch that on the ath of May, 1872, a check for \$650,000 had been deposited with the firm by R. B. Irwin, but this the witness said was not deposited, and was not entered on their books. On the 15th of May a check of the company credited to Mr. Stockwell for stock, valued at \$483,612.50, was deposited. On the 21st of May a check for \$228,735.83 and another for \$1,515 were deposited, both for forty-seven shares of the Pacific Mail stock. On the same date checks were received from Mr. Markham to the amount of \$831,250 for stock. Horace E. Merrill was sworn, and testified to

the authenticity and correctness of the statement made by him, showing that the highest and lowest quotations of the Pacific Mail stock from the 15th of May to the 15th of June was 72. Mr. Delamater, cashier of the Marine National Bank, was then called. He testified that he had held that position since 1861. On being asked with reference to the two strangers who were followed to his bank Mr. Clark, the witness, desired to refresh his memory from the books of the bank. and was allowed to appear at a future time for

examination.
Mr. J. L. Worth has been cashier of the Park National Bank since 1863. He knew Mr. King, but was not very intimate with him; has learned from the note-teller that Mr. King has taken out notes of deposit amounting to over \$115,000, or thereabouts, in May, 1872.

THOMAS ELLIS, NOTE-THLLER, of the Park National Bank, testified that on the 30th of May he received from King \$112,500, to be used as follows: \$40,000 to be placed in the St. Paul Bank of Minneapolis, Minnesota: \$15,000 to pay a note about to reach maturity; \$100,080 to be nesota, and had also issued six certificates of deposit at his instance, amounting in the aggregate to \$16,450; seventeen issued to the order of Wm. S. King. The investigation adjourned until

TRIUMPH OF THE PRESS. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28 .- The trial of the proprietor of the Evening Star, for libeling Jos. A. Calvert, in charging him with having been previously arrested with Chris. Werster, on the charge of blackmailing, was commenced in the Court of Quarter Sessions, before Judge Pierce, The jury to the case of Calvert against the Evening Stor returned a verdict of not guilty.

PERSONAL. Hiram Calkins is the name of the wonderful arithmetic man of the New York World, and he now wants to be clerk to the Albany Legislative

Assembly. Frank B. Carpenter, the well-known artist, is at work on a full-sized portrait of the late Ezra Cornell. The sittings for the picture were made in Ithaca last summer, and the portrait has been ordered by the university trustees. The renuts tion of Mr. Carpenter is the guarantee of his success in this instance. Elder Frederick W. Evans, of the Mount Lebi

non Shakers, says there are in the United State

about 6,000 Shakers, forming eighteen societies Each society has sixty families or communities

There are four societies in New York, four in Ohio, two each in Massachusetts, New Hamp-Spiritualists. Rogers, the sculptor, is engaged on a group o "The Shaughrann." It will censist of Con and his dog "Tatters," who seems destined to share his master's fame. Con is seated on a log, hold ing his fiddle in the left hand. He is in the act of teaching "Tatters" his military exercise, and "Tatters," shouldering the bow of Con's fiddle, gravely and intelligently listens to the instruc-

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS. PROGRAMME OF THE PRESIDENT'S

THE FINANCES-GEN. GEO. B. WILLIAMS-WESTERN MEASURES-INSTRUCTIONS TO CUSTOMS OFFICERS-TERMS OF SETTLE-THE CHESAPRAKE AND OHIO CANAL-

The usual New Year's reception will be held at the Executive Mansion according to the following programme: At 11 o'clock a. m. the American Exchange Bank gave his name as
King, and stated that he was postmaster of the
House of Representatives. Another sum of \$275.

Supreme Court of the United States, Senators ministers. At 11:30 a. m. the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and of the Court of Claims will be received . At 12 m. the officers of the army and navy will be received. At 12:30 the Assistant Secretaries of Departments, the Assistant Postmasters General, Solicitor General and Assistant Attorneys General, and the heads of the several bureaus will be received. At 12:45 p. m. the associated soldiers of the war of 1812, the associated veterans of 1846, and members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia will be received. The ception of citizens will commence at 1 clock p. m., at which time the gates of the nclosure will be opened, and will terminate at 2 p. m. Carriages will approach the Mansion by the eastern gate and leave by the western

There will be no receptions on Wednesday next. December 30, at the houses of the memers of the Cabinet. On Wednesdays after the 1st of January

Mrs. Blaine and the wives of members of the Cabinet will receive from 2:30 to 5 n. m. INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS. The quantity of distilled spirits in distillery warehouses in the United States on December 1, 1874, was 11,537,557 gallons.

John Winetree is appointed gauger for the econd district of Virginia. SUITS AGAINST BONDSMEN. The instructions given by the Secretary to the Solicitor of the Treasury to bring suit promptly against bondsmen upon default of officers under the control of the Treasury Department may be the means not only of preventing further defalestions, but of bringing to light unexpected irregularities in the accounts of disbursing officers.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS. The following is the financial exhibit of the Treasury Department at the close of business sterday : Currency, \$13,371,514; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$40,175,060; coin, \$76,945,644; including cein certificates, \$21,517,400; outstanding legal tenders, \$082,000,000; national bank notes received for redemption, \$333,700. The receipts from internal revenue as reported yesterday were

WORK OF THE CUSTOMS BUREAU. Considerable extra laber is thrown upon the clerical force of the customs division of the Treas-ury Department by the recent act providing for the authentication of the Revised Statutes of the United States; but that additional work is scarcely nore than an offset to the trouble of answering the scores of letters received by the Department inquiring about supposed or real alterations of law, which are believed to have been made by the Congressional committee in revising and codi fying the laws last session.

JAPANESE FINANCIAL AGENT. Gen. George P. Williams, formerly deputy commissioner of internal revenue, who resigned his position here to accept service with the Jalese Government, writes to a friend in thi city that he has renewed his contract with the Japanese Government indefinitely. Gen. Wil-liams is the financial agent of the Japanese Government, and has won its confidence by a sealous and energetic administration of the duties of his THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL

SURVEY.

The survey of the route for the extension of the Thesapeake and Ohio canal to the Ohio river. which has been in progress under the supervision of the War Department since August last, has just been completed. The engineers have made a preliminary location of the line from Cumbe ad to the Falls of Youghiogheny. The length of the line is 85 miles, and it is 190 miles to where slack water is expected to begin, at Connects 1,300 feet above the Cumberland, by a tunnel 31/2 miles long. Ten inclined planes are provided or the eastern side, and four on the western. The stimate made last year is deemed to hold good -that is, \$25,090,000 for a canal 70 feet wide and 7 deep, with locks 120 teet by 20, capable of passing boats of 200 tons.

WESTERN MEASURES IN CONGRESS A Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Democraf writes as follows: Among the leading measures that are specially adapted to benefit directly the West, and indirectly the whole country, may be named the admission of New Mexico d Colorado as States, the organizing and secionizing of the Territory of Oklahama, now the Indian Territory, the improvement of Western rivers and opening the mouth of the Mississippi, and the building of a new Pacific railroad, by the union of the Atlantic and Pacific and the Texas and Pacific roads. The two last-named measures are identical in their general purpose of increasing the commercial facilities of the Missippi valley, and the immediate prosecution of ese two enterprises would add immeasurably to the industrial and financial interests of the whole West. They would rekindle the dead furnace ires over the country, give profitable employment to twenty or thirty thousand idle hands. and distribute annually \$20,000,000 of foreign capital among iron masters, contractors and laborers.

CUSTOMS INSTRUCTIONS. The following instructions regarding the con-itions under which merchandise of the character suitable for examination on the wharf or proper for examination at a piace other than the ap-praiser's stores may be lauded, have been em-bedied in a circular by the Secretary of the Treasury as follows:

Under either form of entry, namely, that for warchouse or for consumption, goods may be inneed at such place within a district at or nearest the place to which delivery would be made, and where so landed, camination by weighing, gauging or otherwise must be had according to the character of the goods. All goods remaining at any landing place not bonded, longer than the time absolutely necessary for weighing and gauging, must be put in the charge of an inspector of customs, whose compensation must be charged against the goods. On removal to warehouse the custody of the officer is no longer a charge on the goods. No goods on which duties are unpaid can be allowed to remain in what is known as general order or in the custody of the collector without charge for the cost of an officer to protect the interest of the Government. The practice of allowing goods to remain technically in the custody of the collector, but without the actual supervision of an officer, is disapproved, and will hereafter be deemed prohibited.

ACTS OF CONGRESS APPROVED. Under either form of entry, namely, that for ward

ACTS OF CONGRESS APPROVED. The President has approved the following acts

of Congress:
An act permitting settlers on the public lands whose crops were destroyed or seriously injured by grasshoppers, in the year 1874, to leave and be absent from said lands until July 1, 1875, under such regulations and proof of the same as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may prescribe, and where such grasshoppers shall re-appear in 1876 to the like destruction of the crops of settlers, the right to leave and be absent a aforesaid shall continue to July 1, 1876.

An act providing for the authentication of the revised statutes of the United States, and for preserving the originals of all laws in the Depart-

ment of State.

Also, an act providing that until the first day of February, 1875, it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in its various terms, to cause to be drawn by lot and empanneled, from time to time, the proper number of persons for grand and petit jurors in said court, from those whose names are now deposited with the clerk of said court in the general jury box as jurors of the District of Columbia, and such pan els shall be deemed and held to be valid and legal, provided that nothing herein shall be construed to impair the right of challenge to in dividual jurors, as now existing by law.

THE FORMOSA QUESTION. The following are the conditions agreed upon by the plenipotentiaries of China and Japan for the settlement of the Formess troubles: In the matter of the Formosan savages, His Excel-lency the British Minister Wade has already at this time effected a distinct agreement with the two nations, who mutually execute this day an instrument in proof of the arrangement arrived at. China agrees in the first place to give to the families of the distressed (or shipwrecked) Japanese who were injured on former occasions 00,000 taels (about \$140,000) as consolation money and further, on the withdrawal of the Japanese troops, as China wishes to retain for her own use the roads, buildings and other works constructed

same, 400,000 taels (about \$500,000.) It has also been stipulated and agreed by Japan, on the one hand, that the withdrawal of her troops shall be completed by the 20th, day of the tweifth month of the seventh year of Meijl, and by China. on the other, that the whole sum shall be paid by the twelfth day of the eleventh month of the thirteenth year of Tungchi, (both dates being synonymous and answering to the 20th of December, 1874.] The time thus named shall not be exceeded by either party. So long as the Japanese

troops are not entirely withdrawn, Chi a need not complete the payment. CORN AND TOBACCO. The monthly report of the Department or Agriculture for November, just issued, has the following relative to the corn crop: "There has been an increase in area of corn the present season, but a decrease of aggregate product. The enlargement of breadth planted was confined to the Gulf coast and the region north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi. The early reports of condition were quite favorable in Pennsylvania and Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia and Texas, and in most of the Western States. Unld storms on the Northern Atlantic coast caused late planting and unthrifty appearance. Inundations, soaking rains, and consequent replantings gave an unpromising start to corn from Ala-bamba to Arkansas. Cut-worms were quite injurious in the West. Chinch-bugs, after devasating wheat fields, attacked corn vigorously in many localities; and not content with the abundance of this great American cercal, are reported n some instances as addicted to a potato-dist, and even to tobaccochewing. As the season advanced,

returns were less favorable. "The night temperature was too low, as far south as Penasylvania, for the best growth. Drought reduced the condition in Maryland and Virginia, in the Gulf States west of Georgia, and in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys generally. West of the Mississippi the crop encountered disasters of great severity from drought, dying winds and chinch-bugs. In October there appeared only a slight improvement in condition spon the previous menths. The absence of iniuous frosts up to the 1st of November was very avorable, and served to mitigate the severity of the anticipated reduction in yield and value. Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, in addition to the above-mentioned causes of injury, were terribly afflicted with the scourge of grasshoppers. "The quality of corn is at least an average in all of the Eastern States except Maine and Mas-

ware; in the Carolinas, Georgia and Texas, and in all the Western States except in Kentucky, Hilinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. "The yield is less than last year on the Atlan-ic coast as far south as Virginia, except in portions of New England; larger from North Carolina to Florida, and in Mississippi and Texas, and in Ohio and Iowa; the reduction in other Western States ranges from 4 to 57 per cent. The apparent reduction (which may be slightly modified in the final estimate) is about 120,000,000 bushels; the aggregate of local estimates exceeding but slightly 800,000,000 bushels. As the

sachusetts; in all the Middle States except Dela-

crop of last year was not an average one, the present product is not more than four fifths of the yield of a good corn year." Also, the following relative to tobacco: "The depressed yield of tobacco was sufficiently foreshadowed in our previously monthly reports. All the large tobacco States show results indicating disastrons year to this productive interest. From Missouri comes the report of a new enemy to this crop, the chinch-bug. A final report of the crop of 1874 will be made after the receipt of special returns from all the principal tobacco-growing counties, including more particular and complete information which may modify, in some cases, the State percentages of yield,"

OBITUARY.

GERRITT SMITE. NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Gerrit Smith is lying at the point of death in this city. Last Thursday evening he came to spend Christmas with his niece and seemed to be, and remarked to his rela-tives, that he was in exceptionally good heath and spirits up to Wednesday night. On Saturday morning it was found that his mind was wandering, and he suddenly lost consciousness. b under which he is credually sink. ing is pronounced by the attending physician to be of an apoplectic character. He remained at a late hour last night in a comatose condition, having been conscious only ten or fifteen minutes since the attack. It was thought that he would live until morning, and possibly for a few hours

A later dispatch says that Gerrit Smith died at about 2:30 p. m. yesterday. His death oc-curred at the residence of John Cochrano, who married his niece. Mr. Smith was one of the earliest and most

active friends of the slave. He was a man of great wealth, and was generous with his means in aid of the cause of liberty. He was one of the founders of the Liberty party, of which the late Chief Justice Chase and James G. Birney were eaders. But he was of that liberal spirit which led him to support Van Buren and Adams in 1848, and later to join the Republican organization in

and constantly adhered. His last political effort was the writing of a letter urging Republicans to adhere to their principles and to Gen. Grant as a safe and true leader until the great reforms of the party are secured. Mr. Smith was elected some years ago to represent the Madison (N. Y.) district in Congress. He took his seat but found that his falling health was unequal to the excitements incident to the political forum. He resigned after recovering from an attack of

vertigo which seriously threatened his life, and retired to his farm in Peterboro', where he has since lived very quietly. Mr. Smith was a man of noble impulses and handsome, Jove-like physique. None knew him but to love and admire

BALTIMORE, Bec. 28 .- James Webb, one of the most enterprising and well known citizens of Baltimore, died suddenly this morning, aged fifty years, after a few days' illness. Deceased has held various State and municipal effices of trust, and at the time of his death was president of the Old Town Bank and a director of timere and Ohio Railroad Company. His death is a public less to the city and State

COLONEL EUGENE LEGARDY. Colonel Eugene Lehardy, known throughout the country as a prominent civil engineer and railroad man, who spent many years of his life in efforts to build up the South, and draw the attention of Northern and European capitalists this section, died here yesterday. His loss is universally deplored.

GREAT BRITAIN. RETURN OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Saint Ives Cornwall returns Mr. Praed, Conservative, to Parliament.

DESTINY OF THE BURNED SHIP. The ship Cospatrick, destroyed by fire at sea, ras from London for Ancland, not New York as ber 14, and was burned in latitude 37, longitude E.S.E., off Cape Good Hope.
 Telegrams received by the vessel's owners con firm the reported burning of the emigrant ship Cospatrick. The superintendent of the Brazilian telegraph cable at Madeira also telegraphs that only three persons are at present known to surive, namely, the second mate and two seamen These were picked up by the British ship Scept after having been ten days in an open boat, subsisting part of the time upon the fiesh and blood

MOVEMENTS OF THE KING OF HAWAII. New York, Dec. 28.—King Kalakana attended ervice at St. Stephen's (Roman Catholic) church yesterday morning. He made several calls in the afternoon, and tested the efficiency of the fire department and visited the Union League clubhouse in the evening.

VIBIT TO THE ITALIAN OPERA. Strakosch's Italian opera troupe sang Loben-grin to-night, the first of three performances before opening in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, to a crowded house. King Kalakaua ecupied a box in the dress circle. He was no ompanied by Governor-elect Tilden, Mayor-elect Wickham and the royal suits. The party were greeted on entering with the performance of the Hawaiian national nymn by the orchestra and by he applause of the audien

NE MAN KILLED AND MANY SERIOUSLY WOUNDED New York, Dec. 28 .- The Williamsburg ferry oat Alaska collided with the cattle boat Colden at 5 o'clock this afternoon on the East river dur-ing a fog, and both boats were badly damaged. One man, name unknown, was killed; Charles Nahming fatally injured, both legs being cut off; John Karamenscker had a leg cut off; Joseph Dalton, collar bone broken; John Wilson badly injured about the body, and many others were eriously injured, and were taken to Hellevue hos

ST. Louis, Dec. 28.-The following information reached army headquarters to-day: "Captain Keyes, of the Tenth cavalry, reports that he fol-lowed up the Cheyenne trail from Barris creek, owed up the Chayenne trail from Barrs creek, en the Wachita, to the north fork of the Cama-dian river, a distance of eighty miles, and cap-tured the band, committing of fifty-two Unsyennes, with seventy penies. They all belong to the band of Medicine Water and Medicine arrow." THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY. PROSPECT OF THE ORGANIZATION

THE VOTES ON VARIOUS MEASURES DUR-ING THE LAST TWO YEARS-OPPOSITION OF THE LEGITIMISTS TO A CONSTITU-TION-PROBABE COURSE OF THE REPUB-LICANE.

York Tribune, in his letter dated December 11. gives the following birds-eye view of the present condition of French politics and a plausible forecast of the future:

condition of French politics and a plausible forecast of the future:

All who yet strive to follow intelligently the
strangs game of French politics should be thankful to Le Temps. An extra page of its issue for
today is filled with a clear, full, tabulated statement, in 30 columns, of the names of Deputies by
departments and parties, and the votes cast in
the National Assembly on May 24 and November
19, 1873, and May 16, July 22, 1874.
On the first of these great days, a coalition of
royalists of all shades, joined by the Bonapartists
and telped out by 14 others, overthrew M. Thiers
by a vote of 382 to 338. On the second, MacMahon's authority was established for seven years
by a vote of 378 to 210, all but 8 of the Bonapartists, 16 of the Left Center, and all but 8 of the Legitimists going with the majority. But on the
third Minister de Brogile was overthrown, the
Assembly, rejecting by a vote of 381 to 317, his
proposition—which he made a Cabinet, question—
for constitutionally organizing the Septenate,
of these 381 there were 22 Legitimists, who had
discovered, since the preceding November 19,
that, instead of duping they had been duped by
the Orleanists, and that, with them in rejecting
de Brogile and his constitutional went is Bonapartists. In less than six months from the birthday of the Septenate, out of the "Conservative"
majority that made it, 47 Legitimists and 10 Bonapartists refused so much as to try to keep it
alies for seven years. On July 23, 1874, the Cassimer-Ferier proposition for giving the shiftless
poor thing a Republican constitution was rejected
by a vote of 574 to 335, the majority in this case
being composed of all the Royalists and Imperialists and a few Conservative Republicans. But
on the 29th of the same month the motion for en-

on the 19th of the same month the motion for entertaining a proposition for dissolving the Assembly was rejected by 375 to 382.

One other great day should be noted here. On the 8th July, 1874, an order of the day accepted by the Ministry was rejected by 288 to 330. Of this negative majority 77 were Legitimists, and, what is equally worth observing, of this minority 45 belonged to the Left Centre (which favors a Republican Septenate, but not a personal or impersonal government of MacMahon) and 26 to the group of patient and impatient Emperialists. On the tollowing day, July 2, MacManon issued his manifeste message, famous for the emphatic tone of reproof and imperious urgency, and containing this passage:

of reproof and imperious urgency, and containing this passage:

"The Assembly which has promised to endow the authority of its own creation with those organs without which that authority cannot be usually exercised, cannot dream of evading its engagements. Let it permit me to-day to remind it of them, and to entreat of it their prompt fulfillment. The country carnestly demands that organization of the national authority which will be for it a pledge of stability. Questions hitherto reserved must be sottled. New adjournments, by prolonged uncertainty, would weigh heavily y prolonged uncertainty, would weigh heavily o all interests, with grave harm to their develop

by prolonged uncertainty, would weigh heavily on all interests, with grave harm to their development and prosperity. The patriotism of the Assembly will not tail in the daties which it yet has to faiffill. It will give to the country what it owes and the country expects."

After these severe drafts on its own feeble organism, and despite this moral chastisement, the fatigued body at Verrailes, making no further effect to exercise its "sovereign constituent powers," resolved to refresh itself with a long vacation. It was the hope of some that it might acquire new strength by personal communication of its members with the people, that they might catch something of the national common sense, and so return to the scene of their labors with improved capacity for ecooperation and constructive work. Whoever entertained such hope must see they might as well have left it behind. Deputies have come back as they went—as impotent to constitute a stable-working ministerial majority, let alone a form of stable government, in the present, as they have pitifully proved themselves to be in their past seemons. Perhaps even more so, for the Chambordists, not forgetting nor forgiving the Orleans schemes of which they soon learned they were victims in November last year, are furthermore taught from Frohsdorff to do nothing that shall in any way retard or embarrass the advent of the new king. There are 80, more or less, of them whose volces may be safely counted out from any majority that can be brought to vote for anything that can be properly called a constitution in an Orleanist sense; the same predicate holds good of some 30 Honspartists, and of enough. Republicans of different shades to make up with these much more than half the entire number of Deputies.

of enough Republicans of different shades to make up with these much more than half the entire number of Deputies.

Yet the prospect that looked last summer to be a growing one, of a majority for the dissolution, fades in these winter days. The Left Centre, that showed to all the Right menacing readiness "to go to the country" along with the thorough Republican Left, which has large estates in hand and in houseful succession there, seems now some. "te go to the country" along with the thorough Republican Left, which has large estates in hand and in hopeful succession there, seems now somewhat alarmed, by the radical returns of the recent municipal elections, as to their being returned. Waiting for some unexpected something that can only be irrationally hoped for, is the queer state in which the various parties of the "directing classes" at present stand. Honest MacMabon, (whom certain of his malicious compatriots, with reference to his Irish origin and through their own imperfection of South or English socent in reading Shakspeare, call MacDetc.) surrounded by ministers at variance among themselves, with him, the majority of the Assembly and the nation, is the Micawher of them all, with this difference, that such mind as that brave genand the nation, is the Micawber of them all, with this difference, that such mind as that brave gen-tlemen has is made up to his keeping till 1880, if meantime he keeps his health, with or without a constitution, the part he was given in 1872. This determination is satisfactory to the extent that any fixed thing in this changing world is satisfac-tory; but in some other respects it is more up to provoke anxiety than to encourage a sense of se-curity.

Suppose the Assembly should dissalve before

tory; but in some other respects it is more apt to provoke anxiety than to encourage a sense of socurity.

Suppose the Assembly should dissolve before the Marshal's term is ended, and that, previous to its dissolution, it manages to construct an Upper House or Senate, that, with the Executive, shall have theoretically mastery of the Lower House, and to make the enly modification which at best it can in the present electoral law, so that with some idle restriction of universal suffrage the members of the popular branch of the new House shall be voted and returned each in and from his single district, instead, as now, by general ticket from a whole department. It is as nearly certain as anything in the future, outside of mathematically calcalable limits, that the great majority of that House will be not Septemalist; that is, not Orieanist, nor yet Royalist. The overbearing probability, however much increased the Bonaparist group, is that it would be as a House, and the popular House, swiftly brought in opposition, contradiction and life or death conflict with the other House, and its Government ally and head. MacMahon, Franchuma would have ceased to be Frenchmen before 1880 if the aettlement of that conflict can be arrived as a cacept by a revolutionary coup d'etat from above or from below.

Suppose that the impotent body declines to discove in lump by its own resolve. M. de Fonvielle, M. de Girardin, and carefully studied tables or mortality show that between now and November, 1880, nearly or quite 200 (that is, almost one-third of the existing members of the Assembly) will have left this body for another, unadulterated by party alloy. Whatever restrictions some of them and of their failows, before their departure, may attempt, with more or less tile success, to impose on universal suffrage, less tile success, to impose on universal suffrage,

strictions some of them and of their fellows, before their departure, may attempt, with more or
less idle success, to impose on universal suffrage,
how idle the results of the late municipal elections, held under their new, intentionally restrictive (Conservative) municipal law, instructively demonstrates. Our doubt must be as small
as their dread is great that quite before 1880 this
present life in death of an Assembly will be invigorated, vitalized and transformed into a body
of which the controlling voices and forces, and
the great beart pulsating with the national desire, will be prespondentely in the right place,
that is, the Left. So again we come slowly but
surely to the conflict.

RIGHT AND LEFT CENTRES AND THE SEPTENNATE.
The Philadelphia Ledger, in answer to a request of a correspondent, explains the meaning of the terms Right and Left Centres, used in desig-nating divisions of the French Legislature, as

"The French Assembly is divided into parties,

and the adherents of these parties arrange themselves on the seats to the the Right and Left sides lative bodies where there are political parties In the French Assembly the Republicans of all varieties are reated on the left side, and those op-posed to the Republic, composed of Monarchists varieties are seated on the left side, and those opposed to the Republic, composed of Monarchists and Bonapartists, are on the right. The extreme Hadicals occupy the extreme of the Republicans Left, the moderate Republicans occupy the seats nearer the centre of the chamber, and so they are designated as the Left Contre. Similarity the extreme Homarchists are on the extreme right, and the more moderate of them have their seats nearer the centre of the Chamber, and are called the Right Centre. The Right Centre and the Left Centre are respectively the reasonable and conservative portions of the Monarchists and Republicans of the French Assembly, being checks upon the extreme politicians of both sides.

"The Royalist journals announce that the Extreme and Moderate Right are deliberating at this moment as to the conduct they shall pursue owards the Septennate. The Union does not hesitate to a firm that the Monarchist Deputies are in accord in recogniting that the Marnahl's government is imputesant to defend monaced society, and that the law of the 50th November has been altered in its spirit and diverted from its chiest. To the journals of the Left Cantre, which reported the efforts made by the Deputies of the Moderate Right to come to an understanding with their Extreme collangues, with a view to the organization of the Presidential powers, the Legitimist organ replies that the assertion, propagated by the Horse Agency, is 'an insuli to the Right, the whole Right.' The religious journal is astonished that the Government preserves any hope of constituting the Septemate. We quote its own words: When the Ministry appeals to well-intended men, does it finiter itself that it will find amongst us men weak enough, sufficiently forgetful of their duties, to marribe the Monarchical principle to Septemate preferences: We therefore find ourselves in processor of two contradictory affirmation; that of the Unica, which such that the second of those Fartimentary groups is ready to vace, with the Right Centre, the constitutional

the 18th instant. The edition will consist of 7,500, of which 5,000 were already ordered by the

REDSKID MURDIRENS AT LARGE WHO CAN AND

QUEST TO BE BROUGHT TO JUSTICE, [Correspondence of The National Republican.] FORT SILL, Dec. 21, 1874. During the past twelve months a long list of cowardly assassinations and cold-blooded murcowardly assassinations and celd-blooded mur-ders have been committed along the southern border of Kansas and throughout the Indian Territory, and now, for the first time, the military authorities have the means in their power with which they can successfully bring the dusky desperadoes to justice. The records of criminality for which these fiends incarnate are individually responsible must be catalogued among the most brutal and merciless in the unabridged annals of crime. All the way down from March, 1813, to the latter days of the autumn—so short a time since passed away—the trails of the Obayenne Indians, in particular, combined with those of the warlike tribes in general, have been marked and marred with the drippings of innocent blood. Men murdered, homes destroyed, wires and daughters outraged and little children carried away in captivity to lead a life which is nothing better than a living death, are it us of guit which a vigitant recording angel has warked indelibly in the human accounts of eternity, but which have been at the same time overlooked by the vannted searching hand of national justice and the perpetrators of which are allowed to go unpunished.

inpunished.

A detailed sketch of these orimes would make A detailed sketch of these crimes would make a page far too unpleasant to be written, and it is not our intention to compose such a skatch. We might tell a ghastly story of the murder on the banks of the treacherous Cimmaron, where Denning, Davis, Short and Pool were set upon while under the employ of Lapt, Darling, United States surveyor, by a band of inhuman red meo, and, nighting like brave men, fell wounded and dying, only to be gored and slashed and mangled and flayed beyond all possible recognition. And we might add, further, that scarcely one moon had passed before these same blood-thirsty, smarling, introduced creatures were found within the grounds of the Cheyenne agency, making a merry feast and a pow-wowing joilification over the still fresh scalps of these murdered men, and even during which, adding insult to inhumanity, they gored

and warmed their Cate-marked earnation by blankets bestewed upon them by a humane and friendly policy.

We might picture another seens, on the Abline trail, more desperaic, more cruel, more fondish. The seene where Hennassey and Fann were shot, terrioly mutilated and the former strapped to his wagen and the whole burned to cinders. And still further in this record of crime we find the cowardly assassination of John F. Halloway, who was shot through the heart in the window of his own heme by a miscreant Indian who is well known and could iong since have been brought to justice had the proper authorities exerted themselves with promptness and determination. And again, in reflecting upon these scenes, the name of German, a family comprising a father, mother and six little children, all of whom were slain and brutally distigured, save four of the children, who were taken prisoners and have until recently languished in barbaric captivity, when two of them were captured from the Indians near the stockade by our regulars, the others being successfully carried off by the red men, and are still in dreary boudage.

We might add and still continue to add to these until the list numbered over 100 who have been willed, but sufficient has been said to prove beyond the possibility of a doubt that upon the military force new in authority there rests a burden of the proposibility which, if mmly and thoroughly discharged, will meet the highest approbation of all justice-loving people, and particularly of those who are annually and almost continually harassed and afflicted by the deprodations and incursions of these barbarie people. When the war parties who are now en the trail of pillage and blood come back to their respective reservations to sue for peace and beg for Government torage, no terms should be made with thom.

phrage and brood come back to their respective reservations to sue for peace and beg for Govern-ment forage, no terms should be made with them, not a single blanket given them, not one ration allowed them, not even an unconditional sur-render permitted until each and every one of the desperate villains who have committed these atrectics are delivered over to the authorities, where the tesher to obstructed course of invited can calmly and firmly take its way.

MERCIPUL CONCHA HAVANA, Dec. 27 .- Captain General Concha has issued orders to the officers commanding the Spanish troops to act Icniently towards the captured or surrendered insurgents, but to execute all incendiaries and fillibusters who may be taken

TUCRERTON, N. J., Dec. 28 .- The schooner Helen A. Locke, Captain Gray, from Porto Rico, with fruit, and owned in Massachusetts, is ashore at Little Egg Harbor. The vessel and cargo wil be a total loss. The crew landed in safety. RECORD OF CRIME.

Some time between Saturday night and Mon-day morning the jewelry store of George W. Daring & Co., Boston, was broken into and robbed of gold watches, dias ends and other articles of value, upwards of \$12,000.

The negroes in Alabama are rapidly contracting with the planters for next year's work. There is less talk of going West, and a better feeling Paul Flanagan, aged sixteen years, died on

prevails than for years, Saturday night at the hospital in Philadelphia. A post moviem yesterday revealed the fact that death was caused by the violence of a blow on the head. The case is being investigated. SCARCITY OF SEALSKINS.

The London Telegraph says: "Fortunately, or unfortunately, it seems not at all impossible that a genuine scalekin jacket will before long be almost as impossible an article of the ordinary feminine toilette as a string of brilliants itself enough. Boxes were covered with it-gloves and driving rags were made of it-costermongers and when some cunning furrier discovered how to dye
it a rich dark brown, and to give it that exquisitely soft and downy texture which is its chief
charm. At once ladies adopted the inxury. It
was soon found that for cloaks, jackets, muffs,
dainty little hats, collars, cuffs, bags, portensonnales, for a thousand other articles of feminine
use, it was the most delightful, the most becautiful,
the most indispensable of all possible materials.
The demand for it increased with a rapidity
almost marvelous, and the fashion, instead of
wearing itself out, has, if anything, stoadily increased. Indeed, the best Alaska sealskins, like
the furs of the sable, the silver fox and the Russian sea otter, command an altogether fancy
price, and a handsome jacket of close texture
and uniform color, with no white hairs to break
the continuity of its tint, will fotch as many
guinears as five and twenty years ago it would
have fetched half-crowns. The result in that the
includes seals have had waged against them now
for several years what practically amounts to a
war of extermination." when some cunning furrier discovered how to dye

WOMAN IN THE STREET CARS.

[St. Louis Globe.] And when woman comes into the horse-car, intrusive, defiant and cross, let us not look intently out of the window; let us not simulate an absorption in the evening paper; let us not wait, each forths other, to get up. Let us remember that we are Americans, and rise at ence, gracefully if we can, clumsily if we must, and do to the mothers and wives and daughters of other men even as we would have other men do unto ours

WANTED TO RENT-A FARM OF 200 V or Moacres, not over ten miles from the city of Washington, for one or two years, in the State of Haryland. Prefer renting with a view of pur-hasing. Address Farmer, Hagerstown, Md., dell-MW &F31" WANTED - LADIES TO KNOW THAT

from this day we shall sell Embroidery Coston at 3 cents per skein; Night Gown Yokes, Hechs: Chemise Yokes, 12 cents; Worsteds, all shades, from 18 to 2 cents per ounce.

WM. PHINCE,
1009 F street. WANTED-RESIDENTS OF GEORGE TOWN to know the Automatic Telegraph Company have opened an office at Mr. A. V. Grimes', 144 Bridge street, and are prepared to send messages to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Trenton, Newark and New York at their uniform rate of 20 words for 25 cents.

WANTED-EVERY HOUSEKEEPER TO W call at 1009 F street and examine Carter's Burgiar Alarm. The most reliable and secure pro-tection out against burgiars and smeak thieves. Agents to canvass wanted. del-lin

WANTED-AT THIS OFFICE, COPIES OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN Of the 20th day NEW AND SECOND-BAND-ONE PRICE AN only. New clothing sold at very reasonab prices. Selected stock of second-hand clothing ver theap, at JUETH's, 4B D street, between Sixt and Seventh northwest. Branch store, Lin-terett, between Twelfth and Thirteenth N. W. J. W ANTED-SECOND-HAND FURNI-W A N T E D-SECOND LAND Clothing, and Scots and Shoes. Will pay the highest cash prices, prices by mail promptly attended to, by H. COLE-BAN & CO., No. Will, corner of Tenth street and AAN & CO., No. Will.

EUREKA EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, UR F street. Residence, Eureka House, 1719 H street, between Connecticut avenue and Eightreet northwest. LOUISE C. BUTLER.

FOR SALE OR RENT. FUR SALE OR RENT.—ONE OF THOSE in new houses on Riggs street, near the state Department; eleven rooms with all conveniences. Will be sold at a low figure or rented to reliable tenants. Apply to OTIS RIGELOW, No. 603 Beventh street, opposite Patent Office. FURST-CLASS BLACK DRESS COATS, almost new, for sale or hire, at "JUSTA"S, " ID B street northwest, between Sixth and Seventh

N. B.—Costly Silk Dress, very chesp. FOR SALE OR RENT .- A LARGE AND commodious two-story and back building British of Scorge-town, D. C. The bending contains the modern improvements and is within three squares of the Metropolitan Street Railroad. The building is occased in the centre of a square of ground. Apply 18.1. DAVIII.

FOR RENT. 1012 TENTH STREET NORTHWEST-

1101 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE N. W of the marble-front building No. 183 Pennsylva-nia avenue and Eleventh street west. Apply to 1. J. JOHNSOIN. deell-FMWIW* Office in front of City Hall. 802 AND 804 THIRD STREET S. E. FOR rest, two nice five-room FRAMES, at \$22 and \$23 per month. Key bext door. Also, furnished ECOMS, second story, front, at 309 First street southeast. First-class locality; near the root-if

FOR RENT, BY THE 1st OF SEPTEM-BER, in the most desirable part of F street, a store and dwelling with il rooms; all modern im-provements. Will be rented separate. If desired, for one or more years, to responsible parties. Ap-nly to EDWARD DOLAN, that F street, and-if

HOR RENT - ELIGIBLE ROOMS, CON-gress street, Georgetown Heights-a PAR-LOR and two ROOMS on the first floor, and three Chambers on the third floor; all chales rooms and suitably formished.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE—NO. 915 MASSACHUSETTS avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, a two-story dwelling of 7 rooms, with gas and water; lot 25 by 75; \$4,50. Lot on Union street, between Mand N, fronting 160 feet by a depth of 120, im, proved by a two-story house of 5 rooms; licents per foot. No. 850 H — eet northwest, a two-story brick of 8 room, gas, ad water; \$2,500. A three-story brick of 8 room, and water; \$2,500. A three-story brick of 8 room, and water; \$2,500. A three-story brick of 8 room, and the control of the c FOR SALE - 1 E OLD AND WELL established busin = house, \$14 Seventh street, Reasons for dispending at 40 I street northwest.

FOR SALE-ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST

FOR SALE-A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE, AT

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST-ON THE 13TH INST., A YELLOW POINTER, with white feet and tip of tall: a I POINTER, with white feet and tip of tail: a large won on threat. Answers to life name of "Flora," A suitable reward will be paid if returned to de28-22 Bellianger, 1238 Fean, ave. OST-ON DECEMBER 24, BETWEEN 2 wand 40 clock, on Seventh atreet, near D northwest, a PO'KET-BOUK. containing a sum of money, a house-rent receipt and a lock of hair belonging to a decement relative. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to SH D street northwest. octo-1

Linst, in going to or returning from the Na-tional Theatre, a plan water from the Na-\$5 REWARD.-STRAYED FROM 1827

PU Tenth street northwest, on the afternoon of December 21, a yellow Scotch terrier dog, ears and tail cropped, left hind leg broken, answers to name of Dock. dec23-8: PERSONAL BOARD OF AUDIT CERTIFICATES

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Northeast corner Fifteenth street and New York

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JUST RECEIVED-SEAL-SKIN SACQUES, EXTEA DARK CANADIAN MINK, HUDSON BAY SABLE IN MUFPS AND BOAS, IN MUFFS AND BOAS,
GENTLEMEN'S MUFFLERS
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CHILDREN'S SACQUES AND SETS. Genuine reliable goods at living prices.
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Seal Sacques. ANOTHER SUPPLY TO ARRIVE TO-DAY, also, LYNX MUFF AND BOA. MARTEN MUFF AND BOA, SEAL MUFFS, BOAS AND CAPS, Complete line of Children's Furs.

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